# APPENDIX B INTERIOR SIGN FABRICATION OPTIONS

B-1. General. Since the cost effectiveness and availability of materials and finishes vary throughout the country and over time, select materials which meet the specific needs of the installation. The final material selection and fabrication decisions (see figs B-1 through B-6) should be based on product quality and performance standards, installation sign shop capabilities, and the long term needs of each installation. All colors should match appropriate color standards listed in paragraph 2-3 of this manual.

# B-2. Sign panel finish options.

- a. Baked enamel. Factory-finished baked enamel provides the most durable and cost effective finish available. Alkyd, acrylic, epoxy, or urethane enamel is widely available.
- b. Vinyl sheeting. Non-reflective vinyl sheeting may be used as a sign panel finish if a correct color match for all sign types is maintained. Sheeting may have a precoated, pressure-sensitive adhesive backing (Class 1) or positionable pressure sensitive adhesive backing (Class 3). Non-reflective vinyl sheeting does not require additional adhesive coats on either the backing or the application surface.
- c. Magnetic sheeting. Flexible magnetic sheeting for changeable letter signs should be of the best commercial quality available.
- d. Glass. Glass should be polished clear plate glass with clean cut edges.
- e. *Plastic*. Acrylic plastics used for particular applications shown on the drawings should be of new stock, free from defects, and of the best commercial quality available.
- f. Cork. Cork used for tack surfaces should have a plastic impregnated surface and burlap backing. All material should have a smooth surface finish free from air pockets, raised cork, blemishes and joint imperfections,
- B-3. Graphics. Signs should relate to interior architecture and color schemes whenever possible; the color and finishes for the" signs shown in this manual are for general indication only. Standard black or any dark color appropriate to the specific interior environment may be used. Graphics for interior signs are separated into two categories: permanent graphics, such as header panels for directories and identification signs; and changeable graphics, such as changeable message strips for building directories.
  - a. Permanent graphics. Letters and numbers may be

applied to the sign face either by the application of diecut material or by silk-screening. Die-cut vinyl letters and numbers with adhesive backing that are individually applied to the sign face should be used for one-of-a-kind signs, such as guide signs. Letterforms and graphics on these signs with rounded positive or negative corners, nicked, cut or ragged edges may not adhere tightly or evenly to the sign surface and are not recommended. Graphics that are silk-screened directly onto the sign face should be used for mass-produced signs, such as regulation signs. Graphics with rounded positive or negative corners may not finish with a clean edge and are not recommended. Silk-screening executed from photoscreens prepared from a typesetter's reproductions are more accurate than hand-cut screens. If greater durability is required, the graphics maybe applied to the reverse side of clear matte acrylic, back sprayed with enamel and then bonded to a backing panel. Adhesive faced vinyl letters or numbers maybe used for one-of-akind signs. Reverse silk-screening may be used for massproduced signs. Letterforms should conform to the helvetica medium and helvetica regular letterforms described in paragraph 2-1 of this manual.

- b. Changeable graphics. The directory section of the building directories and floor directories is comprised of magnetic strips painted the standard background color. Tenant names and room numbers should be applied using die-cut vinyl letters. The insert panel of the office identification signs consists of a clear sleeve that will accept a paper or plastic insert identifying the tenant or tenants. This insert may be prepared in the following ways:
- (1) Die-cut vinyl letters applied to .015 rigid vinyl film.
- (2) Dry-transfer letters applied to a paper card stock .
- (3) Typeset message photographically enlarged to size and mounted on paper card stock. Typeset messages enlarged more than three times may not produce a clear image.
- (4) Typewritten message photographically enlarged or used at actual size. Photographic enlargements or "photostats" may be executed on matte or semi-gloss prepared paper.

On all signs the letterform should conform to the helvetica medium and helvetica regular letterforms described in paragraph 2-1 of this manual. Use the method which is most appropriate to a specific building, based on the resources available. However, the same method should be used consistently throughout the building.

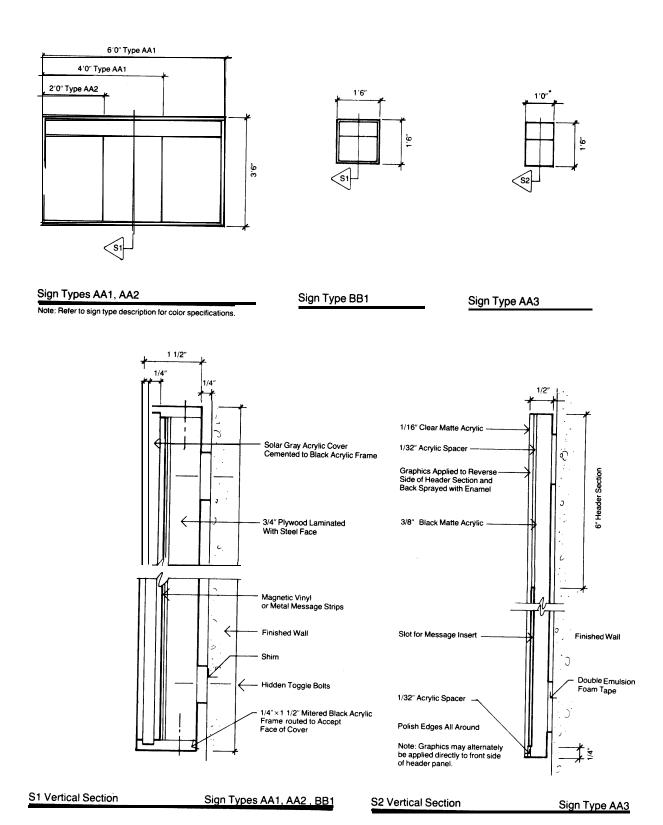
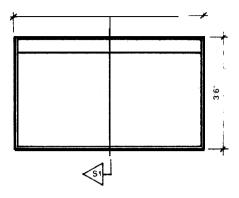
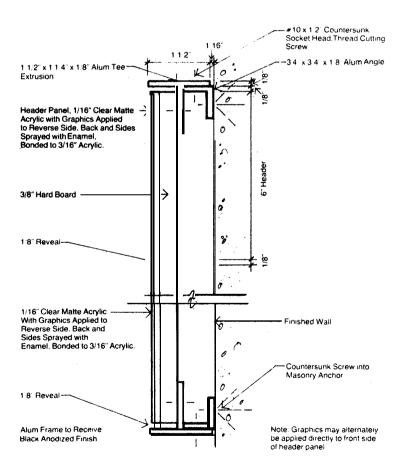


Figure B-1. Interior fabrication drawings.



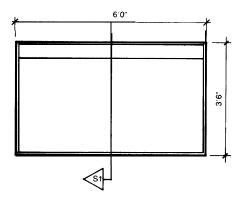
### Sign Type AA4

Note: Refer to sign type description for color specifications.



### S1 Vertical Section

Figure B-2. Interior fabrication drawings.



### Sign Type AA5

Note: Refer to sign type descriptions for color specifications

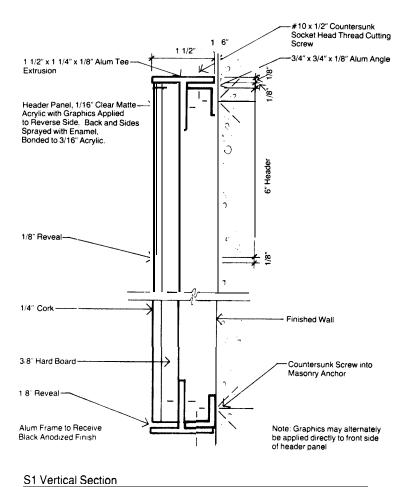


Figure B-3. Interior fabrication drawings.

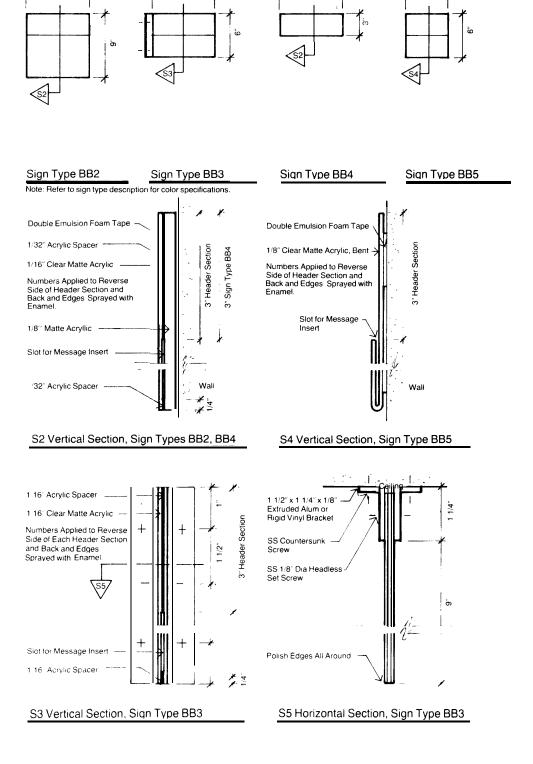


Figure B-4. Interior fabrication drawings.

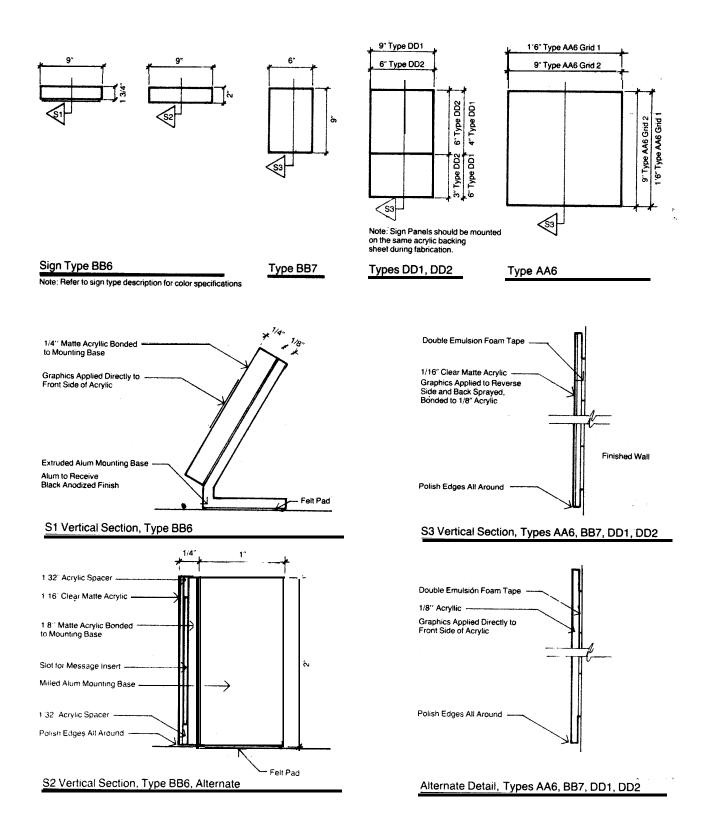
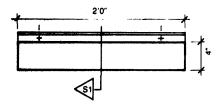
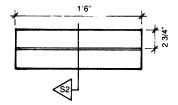


Figure B-5. Interior fabrication drawings.

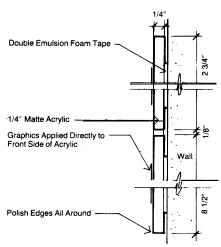




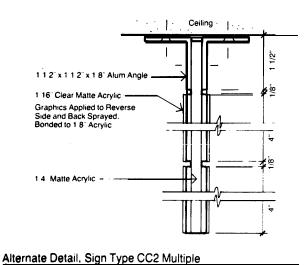
## Sign Type CC2

# Ceiling 1 1/2" x 1 1/4" x 1/8" Extruded Alum or Rigid Vinyl Bracket Countersunk Screw 1/8" Dia Headless Set Screw Graphic Applied Directly to Both Sides of Acrylic 1/4" Matte Acrylic

### Sign Type CC3



# S1 Vertical Section, Sign Type CC2



S2 Vertical Section. Sign Type CC3

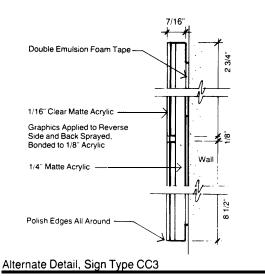


Figure B-6. Interior fabrication drawings.